

هكذا على الأقل

Boucetta returns after Arab tour

RABAT (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta returned here Monday night after touring 10 Arab capitals delivering messages from King Hassan in preparation for an Arab summit in Morocco next month. Foreign ministers will meet in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, on Aug. 28 to prepare the summit expected to focus on Lebanon, an Arab League spokesman in Tunis said. The last Arab summit, meeting in November in Fez, Morocco, was suspended after five hours of debate on a Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan. Mr. Boucetta visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Tunisia. Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi arrived together with Mr. Boucetta and said he would discuss arrangements for the summit with King Hassan.

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International group condemns Israel

NICOSIA (R) — An international commission of inquiry into Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples ended a two-day conference here Tuesday. The 18-member group included British lawyer John Platts-Mills, who convened and chaired the meeting, former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, and former Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes. Accusing Israel of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the group called for an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal and appealed to Israeli soldiers "to help stop this abominable war." Mr. Platts-Mills, setting out the commission's findings and conclusions, said Israel was accused of crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Group members presented evidence they said they had gathered during a two-week visit to Lebanon. This included interviews with unnamed Israeli officers in which they condemned their own country's invasion of Lebanon.

Israel blocks UNIFIL entry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — For the second time in a month the Israeli army has prevented U.N. peacekeeping forces, stationed along the southern Lebanese border from traveling into Israel. An army spokesman said the ban was ordered for "security reasons" Monday afternoon and was lifted Tuesday on the Defense Ministry's orders but gave no other details. Security sources said Irish Gen. William Callaghan, commander of the U.N. Truce Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), had asked Israel's chief of staff for a full explanation.

Greece expects some injured Palestinians to arrive Saturday

ATHENS (R) — A group of wounded Palestinian commandos will arrive here on Saturday for medical treatment, the first of about 300 Greece has agreed to take, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The Greek government said last week it had agreed to a proposal by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to accept 200 to 300 wounded Palestinians for treatment in Greek hospitals.

Silent protest in U.S. against Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A group of black-dressed women carrying signs asking the world to pray for the living and dead in Lebanon held a silent vigil outside U.N. headquarters here Tuesday to protest against Israeli actions in the Middle East. The protest was sponsored by the Washington-based Arab Women's Council.

U.S. Senate okays new immigration bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate approved a bill Tuesday that would revise U.S. immigration policy for the first time in 30 years by limiting immigrants to 425,000 a year. The bill would also give U.S. residency to illegal aliens already well established in America, but impose fines of up to \$1,000 for a first offense and even jail sentences for repeated offenses on employers who hire illegal aliens in the future. If passed by the House of Representatives, the bill would limit "family reunification" immigration of relatives to 375,000 a year, with preference going to sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. The remaining 75,000 immigrants would, in order of preference, be "aliens of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, professions, or business," skilled workers, investors in and managers of large U.S. businesses, and other aliens. Aliens resident in the United States since 1977 would be granted permanent residency while those in the country since 1980 would be given temporary residency.



The Italian contingent of an international peace-keeping force for Beirut is reviewed Monday by Lt. Gen. Riccardo Bisogni in Legnano, Italy, prior to the forces' departure for Beirut in southern Italy, where they will board two landing crafts in the next few days (A.P. wirephoto)

French policy 'will not be altered' Mitterrand chalks out anti-terrorist measures

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday that extremist attacks against Jewish interests in Paris would not force him to alter his Middle East policy and announced a series of measures to root out terrorism. He also rejected charges from Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin that France was suffering a wave of anti-Semitism and suggested that Mr. Begin would spend his time better if he worked for peace in his region. Speaking in a television address devoted to recent extremist attacks and his Middle East policy, Mr. Mitterrand said extremists had chosen France as a target because it represented the principal factor for peace in the Lebanon conflict. The president was referring in particular to a gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris last week in which six people were killed. Police believe an extremist Palestinian group was responsible. Mr. Mitterrand said France would maintain its policy of what he called "presence and balance" in the Middle East. "I shall not give it up under threats and obviously I intend to organize the country, the public services, the police in such a way that this terrorism is at last punished," he said. Mr. Mitterrand, who broke off his summer vacation to preside over an emergency cabinet meeting, pledged an unrelenting campaign to hunt down the perpetrators of political violence in France. Among new measures aimed at mobilizing a national effort against terrorism, Mr. Mitterrand announced the creation of a post of secretary of state for public security and said a senior gendarmic officer was being appointed to coordinate action. Mr. Mitterrand said Commander Christian Prouteau, head of the elite gendarmic intervention brigade, would be given the coordination job. Joseph Franceschi, a junior minister for the aged, was appointed to the new ministerial post. Other measures include the establishment of a centralized anti-terrorist data bank, tighter frontier controls, a ban on the sale of certain weapons, heavy reinforcement of police services dealing with public security and closer cooperation with other European police forces.

Peres says Mitterrand meeting helpful

PARIS (R) — Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres conferred with President Francois Mitterrand Tuesday and said he believed the meeting had helped ease tensions between France and Israel. He rejected allegations, voiced last week by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, that France was a land of rampant anti-Semitism and said Mr. Mitterrand was a friend of Israel with a very deep understanding of the country. The leader of the Israeli Labour Party arrived Monday on an unofficial mission to repair some of the damage to relations arising from France's policy over the Lebanon conflict and from Mr. Begin's tirade against President Mitterrand last week. Asked by reporters if his lengthy talk with Mr. Mitterrand had eased the strain in Franco-Israeli relations, Mr. Peres said: "I believe yes, because what was necessary was a clarification and not just an exchange."

Mr. Peres said France and Israel agreed on most aspects of the Middle East. The main difference lay in their views concerning a future Palestinian state and the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said. The Mitterrand administration believes an independent Palestinian state should be created with the participation of the PLO once the organisation recognises Israel's existence. Mr. Peres said his party believed the Palestinian question should be resolved with Jordan and that there was no room for a "Palestinian state with a Palestinian army at the gates of Jerusalem."

Mr. Peres said his Labour Party had opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and believed that Israel had no role to play as "policeman of the Middle East."

PLO denies Israeli report

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) office in Amman Najib Al Ahmad has denied a report broadcast by Radio Israel claiming that Mr. Ahmad has told a correspondent of a French newspaper that the PLO has decided to carry out commando operations against Israel from Jordanian territory after it withdraws from Lebanon. Mr. Ahmad said the report is fabricated and groundless.

PLO accuses U.S. of 'hypocrisy, blackmail'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has accused the United States of "flagrant hypocrisy and blackmail" mediating in the Lebanon conflict. The PLO spokesman on foreign affairs, Farouk Kaddoumi, addressing the U.N. General Assembly's third special session this year on the Palestine question, Monday repeated demands for comprehensive sanctions against Israel. Such sanctions can only be invoked by the Security Council. Pressure should also be put on the United States to end its support for Israeli aggression, he said. Without naming U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, who is trying to negotiate the evacuation of PLO forces from besieged west Beirut, Mr. Kaddoumi said the Americans were trying to mediate after vetoing Security Council resolutions designed to end the conflict. "The U.S. is trying to play the role of mediator in a process of flagrant hypocrisy and blackmail," he said.

Agreement on Beirut expected today

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Negotiators worked Tuesday on the finishing touches to a plan to evacuate Palestinian fighters from west Beirut and an agreement was expected to be announced at a Lebanese cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

After meeting U.S. mediator Philip Habib, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told reporters: "I think today we reached, on paper, the end of our sorrows. We hope to start the implementation after we announce tomorrow (Wednesday) at the cabinet meeting all that was agreed upon."

Hopes rose among west Beirut residents that an end to their two-month siege by Israeli forces was in sight. Earlier on Tuesday Mr. Wazzan met Hani Al Hassan, chief negotiator of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), for the second time in 24 hours to discuss the organisation's response to Israel's modified terms on the withdrawal.

Details of the PLO's latest position and of the accord now apparently on the verge of being completed were not available. But both Lebanese and Israeli officials have said they hope the departure of some 7,100 PLO commandos to several Arab countries can start by the end of this week. The withdrawal is scheduled to take two weeks. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros met the French and Italian ambassadors on Tuesday to discuss arrangements for the multinational force, which is expected to include French, Italian and U.S. troops.

French envoy Paul Marc Henry said later: "We discussed the text of a request which will be conveyed to the French government by the Lebanese government."

Flurry of presidential election

Lebanese politicians were meanwhile increasingly preoccupied with arrangements for a presidential election which has been called for Thursday to find a successor to Elias Sarkis, whose term of office expires on Sept. 23. Despite objections from Muslim and leftist leaders that this was no time to hold an election, preparations appeared to be gaining momentum.

The Muslims and leftists fear that the right-wing Falangist Party will use the Israeli invasion to railroad through its candidate, rightist militia commander Bashir Gemayel, the only man so far to announce his candidacy.

One of the chief problems is that the parliament building, where deputies are supposed to elect the president, is just behind Israeli lines on the Green Line dividing the eastern and western sectors of Beirut.

The Israeli brigadier-general commanding forces in the Beirut area formally handed over front-line positions in the area Tuesday to Lebanese army Col. Michel Aoun at a brief ceremony on the steps of parliament.

There were signs that the Israelis were easing their blockade of west Beirut.

Travellers arriving in west Beirut from the Israeli-occupied eastern sector reported that there were no Israeli or Falangist checkpoints on the east side of the Galerie Semaan crossing point in the southern suburbs.

Sharon: Solution is near

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Tuesday a peaceful solution for the withdrawal of Palestinian forces and Syrian troops from Beirut was near but further negotiations were necessary.

Mr. Sharon, principal architect of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, told Israeli Radio after conferring with Mr. Habib in Beirut: "A solution is near."

He said progress had been made in Tuesday's negotiations on three outstanding issues.

These were a list of the commandos who will leave Beirut, the withdrawal of the small Syrian force in the city and the return of an Israeli pilot taken prisoner by the Palestinians and the bodies of nine Israeli soldiers killed in action.

"Progress was made today on these main issues but further clarification is necessary," Mr. Sharon said.

"We shall have a clearer picture in the next 24 hours," he added.

Once Mr. Habib has PLO acceptance, he is expected to send his proposals back to Israel for formal endorsement by the Israeli government.

The official said unless there were last-minute changes in the plan a full cabinet meeting would not be necessary and Prime Minister Menachem Begin could endorse it himself.

Habib to go to Syria

Israeli officials said they were assuming Mr. Habib would go to Damascus in the next day or two to get Syrian agreement to withdraw its army units from Beirut.

According to Israeli estimates, there are between 1,500 and 2,500 Syrian soldiers in the Lebanese capital as well as 2,500-4,000 members of the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army.

While Israel insists that the PLO fighters leave Lebanon, it appeared to be content if the Syrian contingent pulled out of Beirut and linked up with other Syrian units in the Bekaa Valley.

U.N. General Assembly to consider resolution on Palestinian rights Israel insists all foreign troops leave Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel insisted in the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday that all foreign elements leave Lebanon before its troops are withdrawn.

Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, said his country was entitled to demand ironclad arrangements to ensure that Lebanon was never again used to mount "hostilities" against Israel.

He said Israel has no quarrel with the Palestinian Arabs, only with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which, he said, claimed to speak on their behalf.

Mr. Blum made his remarks as several delegations prepared a resolution designed to bolster Palestinian rights to separate homeland.

The initial draft, while condemning Israel, was in milder terms than some past proposals, in what was clearly a bid to muster substantial western support.

A version circulated as a working paper, the customary first stage in formulating U.N. resolutions, would have the 157-nation assembly call for the free exercise in Palestine of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and to national independence.

It would also reaffirm the U.N.'s rejection of all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland.

Europe raps Israel

The Danish delegate, speaking for the European community, said Israel's invasion of Lebanon constituted a flagrant violation of international law and of the most elementary humanitarian principles.

Niels Peter Georg Helmskov told the assembly the 10 community member states urged Israel to recognise its humanitarian responsibilities, allow unhindered access for supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population, and allow the distribution of aid by U.N. agencies and non-governmental organisations.

He emphasised that a final peace in Lebanon required the "complete and prompt" withdrawal of Israeli forces and the departure of all foreign forces, except those authorised by a "legitimate and broadly representative" Lebanese government with authority over all of its national territory.

Jordanian delegate Hazem Nuseibeh said that "the usurpation of Palestine was merely a first step, a stepping-stone to (Israel's) taking over or otherwise imposing their hegemony, through hand-picked henchmen, on adjacent states, their freedom and their resources."

100,000 without home in Lebanon

VIENNA (R) — Up to 100,000 Palestinians may have lost their homes in Lebanon, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) said Tuesday.

They would have to spend winter in tents, Olof Rydbeck, commissioner-general of the Vienna-based U.N. agency, told a news conference. He said UNRWA was ordering 11,000 tents to shelter homeless people before rains begin in October.

Mr. Rydbeck said at least 60,000 Palestinians had lost their homes in South Lebanon, where refugee camps had been razed by shelling and bulldozers since Israel invaded last June.

Rebels take over Seychelles radio

NAIROBI (R) — Small arms fire Tuesday rang through the empty streets of Victoria, capital of the Seychelles Islands, where rebel troops said they were holding hostages at the state radio building, informed sources said here.

First reports from the Indian Ocean archipelago said the rebels were threatening to kill over 200 hostages unless loyal forces ceased their attempts to recapture the situation.

But informed sources in Nairobi said later that although the rebels had several times broadcast threats concerning the hostages, there was no confirmation of the number of people they were holding.

Casualty figures were not known but a number of soldiers were believed to have been killed or wounded in the fighting which broke out before dawn and was continuing in the mid-afternoon, the sources said.

The sources, contacted from Nairobi, said loyal troops pledged unwavering loyalty to President Alben Rene and appealed to him to return to Mahe, the main island of the Seychelles chain in the Indian Ocean, to hear their demands.

Diplomatic sources in the Nairobi said there was some fighting Tuesday morning in the capital, Victoria, and other informants said it continued this afternoon. Reliable sources said there were several military casualties.

The sources said the rebels imposed a 24-hour land, sea and air curfew. All communications with the Seychelles were cut a few hours after the troops overran the radio station.

Tanzanian Radio, monitored here, said President Rene was on the island of Sime, 400 kilometres from the main island of Mahe when the radio station was captured.

Residents said the soldiers called for the dismissal of two army majors and two ministers but it was not clear who they were. Diplomats familiar with the Seychelles said it was possible the ministers were in fact in the army.

The Seychelles army numbers only a few hundred men plus several hundred reinforcements from Tanzania, whose government provided them because of close ideological links with President Rene's left-wing administration.

Some PLO men not to quit Lebanon

RIYADH (A.P.) — Palestinians "who were originally inhabitants of Lebanon" are not subject to the Beirut evacuation plan, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in Beirut were quoted as saying.

The leading Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh, in its early Tuesday edition, quoted the unidentified officials as saying the agreement also provides for a PLO office in Beirut with diplomatic status and does not cover Palestinians in the Bekaa Valley and the northern city of Tripoli.

No estimate was given for the number excluded from the evacuation agreement.

Several Palestinian organisations are to continue functioning in Beirut after the evacuation, according to the PLO-Lebanese government agreement as cited by the officials.

These include the Higher Palestinian Political Committee overseeing Palestinian affairs in Lebanon, the PLO's Political Research Centre, hospitals, schools and social welfare bodies catering to Palestinian refugee camps.

TRAINING COURSE FOR INTERPRETERS

An international company is inviting applicants with excellent command of the English language, to participate in a training course to be held in Amman for six weeks, in medical terminology and basic patient care procedure.

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Interviews will be carried out on Thursday Aug. 19 from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at company offices located in Shmeisani next to Commodore Hotel. For appointment please call Suzan Tel. 60525.

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HOME REPORT

Pollution and the environment

Six major groups of air pollutants

By Mustafa M. Salma

AIR POLLUTION is defined as contamination of the air by waste production from the activities of man or the "excessive" concentration of foreign matter in the air which adversely affects the health of the individual or causes damage to property.

Air pollution is older than man. In fact, its origin can be dated back accurately to the creation of our planet, in an age when erupting volcanoes blackened the skies with countless tonnes of cinders and ash. Today we still have volcanoes and many other sources of natural air pollution. Among these are: Sandstorms, forest fires ignited by lightning, decaying vegetation and pollens.

Yet, these natural air pollutants have been counter-balanced by the atmosphere's natural cleaning action. Particulate matter, dust, drifts, agglomerates gradually settle or is rained out of the sky. Gases oxidize or convert to less harmful forms and become attached to particles.

But when man entered the picture, he disturbed this natural balance. Today when we speak of air pollution, many think of the complex array of emissions associated with our modern, highly industrialized civilization, such as gases, fumes, and fine particulate matter. Still other commonly constructed pollutants are exhaust fumes from automobiles, locomotives, aircraft and products of incinerators and radioactive fallout. Therefore, it is both apparent and true that man's growth and development has been closely paralleled by a growth in the type and quantity of his waste.

People cause air pollution and more people, more factories, more cars, mean more air pollution, which occurs over one hundred varieties and they can have widely different effects at different concentrations.

In practice pollutants are divided into six major groups: Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and photochemical smog products.

Particulate matter consists of solid and liquid substances in a wide range of sizes such as dust, mist, ash, smoke and fumes. Some of these particles are visible as smoke and some are microscopic. Very small particles remain in the air for long periods and can be transported by wind. Particulate matter causes grime in cities, dirt in our homes and soil on our

clothes.

They also scatter light and carry poisonous materials to our lungs. Some particulate pollutants emitted from industrial sources and automobile exhaust are much more toxic than others. Highly toxic substances such as arsenic, cadmium and asbestos are associated with specific industries and are of concern only in the vicinity of the source. Fluorides, which cause severe damage to vegetation and cattle, are discharged into the atmosphere during the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers. Lead is a cumulative poison that is taken into the body in food and water as well as air.

Lead can damage the brains of young children and cause death. It can also impair the functioning of the nervous system in adults. Most of the lead in our atmosphere is emitted by motor vehicles burning leaded fuels.

Carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete burning of the carbon in fuels. About 95 per cent of the carbon monoxide in our air comes from internal combustion engines such as automobiles, trucks, and buses.

Carbon monoxide is colourless, odourless invisible poisonous gas which replaces oxygen in the bloodstream which is needed to carry on body metabolism. In high concentrations it kills quickly; at lower concentrations it brings dizziness, headaches, and slowing of mental processes. Exposure is dangerous to certain people who are afflicted with heart disease, anaemia, asthma and other respiratory ailments.

Sulphur oxides

Sulphur oxides are corrosive, acid, poisonous gases produced when burning "fossil fuels" containing sulphur, like coal and oil. Burning produces sulphur dioxide gas which oxidizes further with moisture in the air to form sulphuric acid mist (H₂SO₄).

Sulphur pollution in the air decreases visibility, destroys paint, corrodes electrical equipment, attacks nylon, and kills plants.

Nitrogen oxides

Nitrogen oxides are produced when fuel is burned at the high

temperatures reached in vehicle engines, electrical power plants and boilers in industrial operation. The major two pollutants are nitric oxide (NO), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Mixtures of these two compounds are known as oxides of nitrogen and they are involved in photochemical reactions that contribute to photochemical smog.

Nitrogen dioxide in the levels found in polluted air causes irritation to the eyes, throat, and nose. Studies indicate that nitrogen dioxide increases susceptibility to infection and pulmonary changes have been caused in experimental animals by sustained exposures at higher levels. It also seems to restrict the growth of plants.

When fuels or organic waste materials are burned, a class of pollutants known as organic compounds (hydrocarbons, aldehydes, and carbonyls) are created, along with carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and smoke particles. These organic compounds are the result of incomplete combustion and range in complexity from methane, to much more complex molecules containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in varying proportions.

Organic compounds are also emitted to the atmosphere when gasoline, paint, ink and solvents evaporate. It has been estimated that breathing the air of an average city is equivalent, in terms of this cancer producing substance in cigarette smoking, to smoking seven cigarettes a day.

The principal pollution problem of hydrocarbons is their ability to enter into a reaction in the atmosphere with other gases (oxides of nitrogen) under the influence of ultra-violet radiation to produce photochemical smog.

Photochemical smog-oxidant

Photochemical smog results from a chemical reaction which takes place in the atmosphere between nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases under the influence of sunshine. The major effect of oxidants are visibility reduction, vegetation damage and eye irritation. The largest fraction of photochemical smog is ozone (O₃). Other substances include nitrogen dioxide and peroxyacetyl (PAN). The biggest source of gases that trigger photochemical smog is the automobile emission.

The six levels of Beidha

By Mohammad M. Khadija

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Khadija is a staff archaeologist with the Jordan Department of Antiquities.

JORDAN'S claim to the title, "Cradle of Civilisation," was substantially bolstered by the discovery, in 1960, of the very ancient village of Beidha, a discovery that has pushed our knowledge of early man back into the pre-pottery beginnings of civilisation, when hunting, killing, grinding and building were all done by implements chipped and polished out of stone. The excavations undertaken at the site by Diana Kirkbride and the Jordan Department of Antiquities have uncovered six main building levels that contain the ruins of four different types of architecture, each with its own individual and significant style and building techniques.

Beidha, situated some 1,000 metres above sea level among the rock formations left by the Great Rift earthquake, was inhabited 9,000 years ago by Neolithic man. Our excavations revealed that even during this early age, before the invention of pottery, people knew how to build houses and

grind grain. Several millennia later, when Petra became the capital of the Nabataean kingdom, the Nabataeans built agricultural terraces over the rocky, uneven ground, the remains of which are still visible on the hilly surface.

Level I (circa 6000 B.C.)

Due to erosion and the destruction caused by the Nabataean terracing, proper identification of this uppermost level was difficult. We found, however, evidence of small rectangular houses and remains of their plastered floors.

Levels II and III (6600 B.C.)

Houses in these levels were all of the same size, except for a large house in Level II, a single room of 9 by 7 metres, with massive walls still standing to the height of one metre. Entrance was made through doorways in the walls, which were thick enough to accommodate three descending steps, to the plastered floor inside. There was a hearth in the center.

To the south and west were long rectangular buildings with unplastered, wide walls, divided by corridors into six rooms. Artifacts



Rectangular house, Level II.

suggest that they were workshops rather than dwellings—workshops for crafts that show a certain degree of specialisation, even at this early date. One room contained a variety of heavy implements—grinders, polishers, axes and querns. In another room, an oval wooden box holding 114 choice flints was found. No hearths were found in any of the rooms, and perhaps the dwellings were built on top. The big house, the only one with a hearth, probably was a communal dining room for the workers.

Level IV (circa 6700 B.C.)

This level revealed the finest building techniques of any found at Beidha. The houses were rectangular, but with curving walls and rounded corners. One large house contained postholes within its walls, indicating a link with earlier levels. Floors and walls were plastered and there were fireplaces in the rooms.

Level V (circa 6800 B.C.)

This level was found by a sounding to the side of Level IV's houses, and was much damaged by

later building. The structures were of circular walls broken only by the entrances. Walls and floors were plastered similar to those of the pre-pottery Neolithic age at Jericho. In Level V, evidence of architectural evolution is strong and indicates an increasing confidence in building.

Level VI (7200 B.C.)

This level contains the earliest Neolithic houses yet found. Unique, they are circular in plan, with stout posts dug into the floor at regular intervals of 30 to 50 centimetres and united by beams to a strong central post. The scheme was that of a wigwam, or centroposted circus tent. A wide stone wall was then erected around this scaffolding, with its interior face buttressing the posts. Across the upward slanting beams, brush or reeds were laid at right angles, like thatch. This supported a thick clay roof, which was probably given a fresh coat of mud annually. Interior walls, ceilings and floors were plastered.

Three of these "clusters" were excavated. One of them not only provided valuable evidence on the construction, but also on the various crafts carried out in the rooms—grinding, chipping, etc. Charred remains indicated that one of these houses had been destroyed by a very fierce fire.

Under Level VI was found a mud brick wall with a curved interior face and mud plaster surface. This produced purely Mesolithic (pre-Neolithic) artifacts. It is probable that the Neolithic newcomers to Beidha were attracted by the small tell (hill) with denuded mudbrick walls on the summit, surrounded by inviting arable land.

A cemetery, found outside the village revealed that burial practices in Beidha were of the somewhat macabre type familiar in other sites, such as Jericho and Hacilar and Catal Huyuk in Turkey. Adults were buried without heads, while infants and small children were buried in an undisturbed state under the floors.

Each village of the six main levels seems to have lasted an average of 75 years, deduced from the amount and kind of debris that filled one level before new occupants began to build on top.

—Jordan magazine



Grinding stones, 8,500 years old.



Circular house, Level VI.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Kotan
17:50 Cateches
18:10 Treasure Island
18:35 Walt Disney
19:00 Local Programme
19:35 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:35 Local Programme
22:15 White Poets
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:00 One Hundred Great Paintings
21:10 We will meet again
22:00 News in English
22:15 Special Programme on Lebanon

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Now Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:50 News Headlines

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Summary 07:30 Translators 07:45 The

World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30

08:30 Fisher's Report 09:00 World News
09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30
Letter from London 09:40 Book Choice
09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World
News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Philip
Jones Brass Ensemble 10:30 Brain of
Britain 10:45 11:00 World News 11:09
British Press Review 11:15 The World
Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Album Time 12:15 The
Plain Man's Guide to International
Organisations 12:30 Sherlock Holmes
13:00 World News, News about Britain
13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian
14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Nature
Notebook 14:25 The Farming Week
14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World
News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary
15:30 Hatter's Castle 16:15 Report on
Religion 16:30 These Musical Islands
17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook
18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 Igor Stravinsky 18:45 The World
Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Lis-
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lude 19:40 Book Choice 19:45 Sports
Round-up 20:00 World News; News
about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek
20:30 Top Twenty 21:09 Stock Market
Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45
Romance 22:00 World News 22:09 24
Hours News Summary 22:30 The Pro-
cession of Intelligence 23:00 Network
UK 23:15 A World of Wind and Rain
23:30 Jazz for the Asking 24:00 World
News 24:09 The World Today 00:25
Paperback Choir: Financial News
00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-
up 01:00 World News; Commentary
01:15 The Flame and the Wind 01:30
Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show: 17:00 News roundup; reports,
opinion, analyses 17:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 18:00 Special English News 18:15
Feature: Space and Man 18:30 Now
Music USA 19:00 News Roundup;
reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30
Dilemma 20:00 Special English news;
feature: Space and Man 20:30 Now
Music USA 21:00 News Roundup;
reports, opinion, analyses, 21:30 VOA
Magazine: Americana, science, culture,
letters 22:00 Special English; news
22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA
World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, by John
Huston, at the American Centre at 6:00
p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering 30 years of
King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the
American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 361-47-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
United Nations 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
American Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes
over 100 years old. Also museum
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Circled Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays) 10:00 a.m.
- 4:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculpture by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim coun-
tries. A collection of paintings by 19th
century orientalist artists. Amman.
Jabel Luweidh. Opening hours:
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. -
6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-
continental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Jabal Amman, 43453.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman.
Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luweidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

PRAYER TIMES

00:30 Fajr
05:02 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:40 Asr
15:19 Maghrib
16:59 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
information department at Amman Air-
port tel. 92205-6, where it should always
be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
07:45 Karachi (PIA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (CY)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
14:50 Bucharest (Taron)
15:20 Jeddah (SV)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:15 Zurich (SR)
18:35 Paris (AF)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
19:15 Frankfurt (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)
02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (YA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:25 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Athens, Agaba
08:15 Cairo (EA)
08:40 Karachi (PIA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:10 London (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Bucharest (Taron)
16:50 Kuwait (KAC)
16:59 Jeddah (SV)
18:10 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls
Belgian franc 128.9 / 129.7
Dutch guilder 51 / 51.3
Egyptian pound 347 / 354
French franc 601.6 / 611.3
Iraqi dinar 25.5 / 25.7
Italian lire (for 100) 135.2 / 136
Japanese yen (for 100) 1231.3 / 1237.3
Kuwaiti dinar 68.6 / 69.3
Lebanese lira 1029 / 1043.3
Omani rial 98.3 / 98.8
Saudi riyal 104 / 104.5
Swedish crown 57.7 / 58
Swiss franc 165.8 / 166.8
Syrian lira 60.6 / 61.3
UAE dirham 97.5 / 98
U.S. dollar 609.3 / 613
W. German mark 142.1 / 143

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

The weather will be fine in general with
some low clouds in the early morning.
Winds will be westerly moderate. In the
Agaba Gulf there will be westerly moder-
ate winds and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 17/19
Agaba 25/36
Dahran 20/35
Jordan Valley 24/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 31, Agaba 38. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 36 per cent, Agaba 20 per
cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 7125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 4281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Madhat, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 64171-4
University Hospital 845848
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Musaher, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 66209
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Abdul Kader Al Lala 56046

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg
Apple (African) 450 / 400
Apple (American) 500 / 450
Apple (Double Red) 280 / 200
Apple (Golden) 280 / 200
Apple (Japanese) 360 / 300
Apple (Local) 200 / 160
Apple (Shanah) 200 / 170
Apricot (Local) 230 / 200
Banana 250 / 200
Banana (Mukammur) 225 / 180
Beans 240 / 200
Beans (string) 240 / 200
Broad Beans 170 / 140
Cabbage 150 / 120
Carrot 80 / 60
Cauliflower (white) 190 / 160
Cherries 380 / 300
Cucumber (large) 170 / 140
Cucumber (small) 240 / 200
Eggplant (small) 150 / 120
Fragrant 150 / 120
Garlic 480 / 400
Grapes 200 / 160
Grape leaves 300 / 250
Hot Green Pepper 240 / 200
Lemon 180 / 140
Mellow 80 / 60
Marrow (large) 140 / 120
Marrow (small) 200 / 160
Mint 160 / 120
Okra 280 / 200
Onion (dry) 80 / 60
Parsley 100 / 100
Peas 340 / 280
Peas (imported) 350 / 300
Peanut (Lebanese) 360 / 300
Pump 280 / 200
Potato (imported) 120 / 100
Radish 150 / 120
Red Cherries 500 / 400
Sage 450 / 380
Sweet Pepper 160 / 120
Tomato 80 / 60
Water Melon 100 / 70
Water Melon (striped) 80 / 60

سكنا عذرا

Forum Humanum calls for withdrawing Nobel Peace Prize from Begin

AMMAN (J.T.) — Forum Humanum, a youth organisation established last year in Jordan, Tuesday called on the Nobel Prize for peace committee to withdraw the award given to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1980. The call was made in a cable to the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden. Following is the full text:

To: Nobel Prize Foundation

Since the terrorist Begin violated all Geneva conventions, and all the human rights adopted by the United Nations... Since he is using all the destructive weapons and internationally forbidden bombs...

Since he boasts of destroying Lebanon; wrecking buildings; killing civilians; depriving people of their basic rights, mainly food, water and medical supplies...

Since he stole the smile from our children's faces, and stifled in us all feelings of love and forgiveness, and wiped out all the possible opportunities for peace settlements...

Since he killed our unarmed people — Lebanese and Palestinians — and deprived our fighters of defending our land and of protecting the life of their besieged people...

Since he executed and mistreated our war captives. Since he occupied our land and is enjoying life on land not his; since he is teaching his fighters violence and hatred...

We here, the undersigned, in the name of the youth in Jordan, call upon the Sponsors of Nobel Prize to withdraw the peace prize from Begin, as he proved to be a Nazi criminal and not a peace-seeker.

We call upon the world and all international organisations that believe in humanity to support our cause and to exert efforts towards the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation army from Lebanon and consider the Palestinian problem with objectivity and justice, irrespective of the Zionist propaganda.

We condemn all Israeli practices in Lebanon as well as all the other powers backing Israel.

In the name of humanity and peace, we call upon the supporters of peace to let peace prevail in our land.

As part of humanity, our people have the right to live in peace.

Forum Humanum in Jordan.

Badran heads meeting on agricultural marketing

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided at his office on Tuesday morning over a meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council. The council discussed a working paper on organising and developing agricultural marketing in Jordan, which focused on the significance of marketing agricultural products as one of the most important elements in agricultural development.

The paper explained the basic outlines of agricultural marketing in Jordan and called for a quick and basic for all agricultural marketing problems from which the agricultural sector suffers. The paper proposed taking several measures to tackle these problems.

The council formed a committee to study the proposed measures and to submit detailed reports on them. The council also reviewed the decisions the council took in its last session and the decisions implemented so far.

Soviet delegation to arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet delegation including experts in the field of vocational training will arrive in Amman on August 27 for a week-long working visit during which it will get acquainted with the activities of the Vocational Training Institute.

The delegation's visit falls within the context of the agreement concluded between Jordan and the Soviet Union in the field of vocational training.

The agreement stipulates the exchange of expertise in this field in addition to having Soviet experts supply the vocational training institute in Irbid with the necessary equipment and apparatus.

9,915 telephones installed between January, July

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Adnab Al Zaben, in his capacity as chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation, has said that between January and July 1982, the corporation had installed 9,915 telephones in Amman and suburbs and 4,861 telephones in the rest of the governorates and districts.

Dr. Zaben added that the expansion of the telephone networks will include several areas of Amman and the telephones in these areas will be installed in steps in the next two months. He said that all applications for telephones in the area of Marka will be checked soon in preparation for installing telephones there.

New telephone networks are being installed in Marka and the already existing networks are being expanded. A 200-number telephone switchboard will be installed in the Alia housing estate and a 100-number telephone switchboard will be installed in Umm Qasir and a 200-number switchboard will be installed in Sabab, he said.

The committee approved applications for installing 579 new telephones in several parts of Amman.

Surplus of doctors, shortage of nurses predicted for 1985

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said that by the end of the 1981-85 development plan, Jordan will have a surplus of doctors, chemists and dentists and a shortage of nurses and para-medics.

Dr. Malhas said studies have indicated that the surplus of doctors is expected to exceed 2,000, not to say the pharmacists and dentists. As for the shortage in nurses, it will reach 680 nurses and 400 midwives in addition to 900 paramedics. Dr. Malhas called on secondary school students, who did not acquire high averages in their *Tawjihi*, to study professions other than medicine.

Plastic industry seminar to be held in December

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-day seminar on the use of plastic products will be held in Amman on Dec. 4. Participants in the seminar, which will be organised by the Amman Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA), will discuss the use of plastic products in the agricultural, construction, irrigation, gas transport and development of

industry purposes.

Cabinet forms delegation for Morocco meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Al Muhammadiyah in Morocco on Aug. 28, and appointed Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem delegation leader.

The delegation, which will include several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, will also participate in the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Miami, the capital of Niger on Aug. 20.

Arab committee asserts rights of Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine has asserted the need for upholding the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

At the end of a meeting in Amman on Tuesday, the committee condemned the Israeli criminal aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese people and called for the withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon.

Cabinet approves plan of projects with UNICEF

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved an agreement on a working plan between Jordan and the UNICEF on the Ayn Al Dabk water project which will cost \$260,000 and the Bani Hamideh water project which will cost \$700,000. The cabinet decided to authorise the National Planning Council (NPC) president to sign the two agreements on behalf of the government.

JEA starts electrification of 31 southern villages

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) began on Tuesday implementing a project for the installation of the necessary electric networks to electrify 31 villages in the southern areas of the country at a cost of JD 2,200,000.

A report prepared by the JEA on energy consumption said that the continuation of economic activity and its growth in the various productive sectors in Jordan would proportionally increase the country's need of energy. The report explained that demand for energy will noticeably increase in the next five years during the implementation of the projects included in the five-year development plan and that energy consumption would reach some 2,130,000 tonnes of fuel, a growth by over 16 per cent compared to consumption in 1980.

Imported workforce to diminish in favour of local

AMMAN (J.T.) — The number of Arab and foreign workers in Jordan will drop to 62,000 in 1985 while the number of Jordanians working abroad will increase from 250,003 in 1980 to 303,000 workers in 1985, according to a study by the National Planning Council (NPC) on population and manpower in the East Bank of Jordan published by Al Oufuq weekly magazine.

According to the study, Jordan's population is expected to jump from 2.15 million people in 1979 to 2.69 million in 1985, is a natural annual growth of 3.8 per cent. The study also expects a rise in national workforce by 4.7 per cent per year for the period from 1979 to 1984 and by 4.2 per cent for the period that will follow until the year 2,000.

The total number of graduates who will join the workforce from 1981-85 will reach some 143,900, including some 63,500 graduates of universities, institutes, and Jordanian education and training centres, bringing up the national workforce in Jordan will rise from some 456,000 in 1980 to 564,000 in 1985.

Companies blacklisted for dealing with Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The minister of finance and customs has decided to blacklist a number of foreign companies and ships in implementation of the decisions of the Arab boycott of Israel office because these companies or branches are cooperating with Israel.

The ministry has also decided to lift the ban imposed on dealing with other foreign companies and ships after they have abided by the boycott of Israel decisions.

The blacklisted companies include Levi Strauss and its 38 branches spread in the various parts of the world.

52 scholarships allocated to West Bank students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has decided to allocate 52 scholarships to the governorates of Nablus and Ramallah in the West Bank for students who have completed their secondary studies in the scientific and literary branches.

The ministry requested students to refer to it in the next two days.

A ministry spokesman also said that the Telecommunications Institute in Kuwait has decided to allocate five scholarships for Jordan for 1982, provided that they are secondary school graduates of the industrial branch with an average of no less than 70 per cent.

Hassan welcomes some PLO, Arafat but fears further instability in region

The following interview appeared in the Wall Street Journal on Tuesday, Aug. 10.

By David Ignatius

AMMAN — The departure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Beirut could put the Kingdom of Jordan — one of the countries expected to receive the PLO fighters — back into the hot seat of Middle East politics.

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan outlined some of the kingdom's political dilemmas in an interview here last week. He said that Jordan is prepared to grant refuge to an undetermined number of PLO fighters from Beirut who hold Jordanian passports, and that Jordan will "welcome" PLO chairman Yasser Arafat if he chooses to come here.

But Prince Hassan also expressed concern about possible threats to the kingdom from both Arab radicals and the Israelis in the aftermath of the battle of Beirut. He said he fears a new "drift toward violence" by bitter PLO factions. And he warned that Israel meanwhile, may hope to provoke a "demographic upheaval" in Jordan that would transform the kingdom into a Palestinian state, easing international pressure on Israel to create such a state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

The 35-year-old Jordanian Crown Prince is heir to the throne of his older brother, King Hussein. The Crown Prince seemed preoccupied as he spoke of the failure of the Arab states and the superpowers to check Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He said the invasion "invites a period of instability in the region."

Jordan is also joining other moderate Arab states in pressing for an Arab summit conference that would endorse the Mideast peace plan proposed a year ago by Saudi Arabia's then-Crown Prince Fahd. The Jordanians see the Fahd plan as the best hope for reviving diplomatic pressure for a Palestinian settlement in the aftermath of the battle of Beirut. The plan proposes establishing a Palestinian homeland in Israeli-occupied territories in return for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist.

The Fahd plan was derailed by Soviet-backed Syria at an aborted Arab League summit in November in Fez, Morocco. Prince Hassan argued that if the Fahd plan had been approved at Fez, "possibly much of the tragedy (in Lebanon) could have been avoided."

"I hope the point is clear in American minds," Prince Hassan said, "that violence would not only mean the destruction of Arab political structures and institutions, but could also invite major threats to Western and, in particular, American interests."

Sharif Ghazi takes over Arab Wings



Sharif Ghazi Rakan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Former Civil Aviation Director Sharif Ghazi Rakan has been appointed director-general of the Arab Wings company, according to Al Oufuq weekly magazine in its issue to be published on Wednesday.

The Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, owns 88 per cent of the company's capital and the Sultanate of Oman owns 12 per cent of the capital. The former director of the company was an American pilot.

Mayors support King's stand

AMMAN (Petra) — The heads of the municipal and village councils have expressed their support of His Majesty King Hussein's patriotic and pan-Arab policy aimed at consolidating the pillars of national unity and achieving Arab solidarity to cope with the dangers posed to the Arab Nation and to put an end to the expansionist Zionist ambitions in the Arab World.

They also declared their absolute support of Jordan's pan-Arab stands towards the Arab issues, particularly the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the principles included in King Hussein's national address on the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne. At the end of their second conference for 1982 held on Monday, the mayors also hailed the fighters of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces and their "heroic steadfastness in the face of the crimes committed by the criminal Zionist forces in their ferocious onslaught on the Palestinian and Lebanese people."

They also denounced "Arab and world silence and lack of action by those who are bragging about steadfastness and confrontation while they actually failed to act in the face of the Zionist onslaught."

The mayors also hailed the Jordanian Armed Forces, officers and men, as a symbol of the homeland's dignity. They also declared that the Armed Forces should be provided with all means of armament and strength to enable it to perform its national duty in defending the homeland and the Arab Nation.

Israel aims at Balkanization of Mideast, warns Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said in a lecture he delivered on Tuesday evening at the Staff College that the main danger threatening the Arab Nation is Israel which is threatening the Arab identity and sovereignty. He pointed out that the current dispute in Lebanon and the repercussions of the Israeli invasion is a sign of a policy oriented towards a new Balkanization of the area based on ethnic and ideological foundations with the aim of dividing the area to sectarian statelets and governments.

In his lecture about the balances of power in the area, Prince Hassan recalled His Majesty King Hussein's proposal last year calling for declaring the Gulf area a neutral zone and leaving the affairs of the defence of the area's

states to these states themselves, because the neutrality which Jordan is calling for does not mean relinquishing domestic and pan-Arab responsibilities or being indifferent to our role as Arab states. It is a positive neutrality which is capable of ensuring a balanced and constructive role to serve our goals, notably the settlement of the Palestinian issue on a just and honourable basis.

The Prince said this settlement should ensure the continued understanding and cooperation not only among the area's peoples, but among the world states also together with achieving the aspirations of the Palestinian people and the people of the whole area.

Crown Prince Hassan said that the Palestinian people's legitimate rights should be taken into consideration when settling the Mid-

dle East issue peacefully. He added that the Iraqi-Iranian war is a dangerous threat to the eastern flank of the Arab World, because the continuation of this war means the attrition of the resources and capabilities of the people of the two states. Furthermore, instability in the Near and Middle East, cannot be achieved without finding an equilibrium between the area's resources and its political aspirations.

Prince Hassan reviewed the policy of the superpowers towards the Middle East and said the superpowers are focusing on their economic and strategic interests without any genuine interest in the area's states and aspirations of their people or their suffering from oppression and aggression as a result of Israel's expansionist, aggressive policy.

UNRWA continues relief work for 129,000 refugees in Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following is a statement made on Tuesday by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) about its relief work in Lebanon during the current Israeli invasion.

Ten weeks after the Lebanon emergency began with Israel's invasion, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has re-established ration and health services in the south, and is working to restore contact with refugees in besieged west Beirut. Present estimates of numbers of displaced or needy Palestine refugees in Lebanon (Beirut excluded) are: South Lebanon: 80,000, Bekaa area: 12,000, Tripoli area: 3,000, Syria: 4,300.

In Beirut, food and health services were provided to some 30,000 refugees before the latest round of fighting (but there were believed to be twice as many in the city), and efforts to resume the services are now underway with the help of the remaining staff and student volunteers.

Relief Distribution of emergency rations began to Palestine refugees in June, and the ration was increased in July, although coverage is not yet complete. Aid is being offered to all Palestine

refugees, whether they are registered with UNRWA or not. So far more than 3,000 tons of food have been delivered to Lebanon. About 110,000 blankets have been sent and more are being ordered to a total of 175,000. About 100 tons of used clothing have been pledged by private charities, and another 250 tons are needed. Fifteen trucks have been ordered for early delivery. Initial orders are about to be placed for 11,000 tents in view of the massive accommodation problem that is expected when colder weather sets in. Tens of thousands of Palestine refugees are homeless as a consequence of the widespread destruction.

Health Three clinics are operating in Tyre, three in Sidon and two in Bekaa. Additional medical and nursing staff have been recruited for Lebanon. In Beirut the threat of a typhoid epidemic has been headed off by an emergency chlorination programme (which continued virtually uninterrupted by the fighting, in cooperation with UNICEF. Respiratory infec-

tions and skin complaints are occurring, particularly among children, and UNRWA staff have stockpiled medicaments among groups of refugees for immediate use.

Education Five task groups are out in Lebanon tracking down the 28,000 children who attended UNRWA schools in Beirut and the Sidon and Tyre areas before the emergency. When enough information is available it will be decided where and how schools will be reopened, with a target opening date of Sept. 1. Large tents will be brought in for use as classrooms in necessary.

Contributions Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck of UNRWA has appealed to the world's governments for \$39 million to meet the cost of the current six month relief programme for Palestine refugees in need as a result of the emergency.

The amount still required is about \$33 million for the emergency relief programme. This does not include any provision for making good the damage caused to facilities in Lebanon.

Currency permits drop in April

AMMAN (Petra) — The value of currency permits granted to the various sectors in April 1982 dropped by JD 15,777,000 compared to April 1981.

A Central Bank statistical bulletin said the value of the currency permits granted in April 1982 totalled JD 87,601,000 compared to JD 102,378,000 in April 1981.

Zarqa forms its own road maintenance team

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Municipality has formed a special working team to open streets according to the Zarqa city model. The step is part of the municipality's efforts to reach the phase of depending on itself in implementing all its projects and not submitting them to contractors for implementation.

Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al

Ghwairi said the team has begun its work a month ago and has so far opened 45 streets in various parts of the city totalling 25 kilometres in length. He said this action is

saving JD 1 million for the municipality budget. Thus Zarqa is the only municipality in the country which depends on its own resources in this field.

Jordan Times

An Independent Arab Weekly Published in English in Jordan

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Poor Mr. Sharon

PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi has told a United Nations General Assembly session that the United States' attitude towards the crisis in Lebanon has been characterised by "blackmail and hypocrisy". We think that assessment is just about right, and we see further evidence for it with every passing day. Take, if you would, the most recent tale of how Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon wanted to visit Washington recently but was turned down by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. One American official was quoted as saying of Sharon that "he's just unwelcome here. Not other Israelis, just him."

This is an old technique used by the weak-kneed American apologists for Israel in Washington who are forever trying to justify Israel's militarism without wishing to assume any of the responsibility for it as Israel's suppliers of arms, money and political succour. By singling out Mr. Sharon as the bad guy, Washington is hoping that the world would make an artificial distinction between his personal policies and those of the state and people

of Israel. This is, of course, hypocrisy of the highest magnitude, and of a kind that has been dished out from Washington for many years. There are still no takers, however, for such lies.

Poor Mr. Sharon. Why should he get all the blame for the massive, indiscriminate bombing and destruction in Lebanon? He has only been defence minister for a few years. The psychological attitude that permits Israel to conduct a military campaign of such savagery is not peculiar to Ariel Sharon. It is ingrained throughout the soul of the movement called political Zionism, that aspires to build a state on someone else's land. Public opinion polls show that the majority of Israelis support the Begin-Sharon policies, in the occupied territories as in Lebanon. Whom do the Americans think they are fooling by trying to paint Ariel Sharon alone as the mad killer? The blood is evenly spread among the hands of all the Israelis, and all those in the West whose moral frailty translates in policies that are, above all, hypocritical and destructive. If this is the best that Washington can do, then God help us all.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: The cornerstone of an honourable future

An open dialogue took place Monday between Prime Minister, Mudar Badran and the heads of municipal and rural councils. The dialogue was considered as a renewed ring of the connection between leadership and people in our Jordanian-Palestinian community. Views were exchanged in the meeting over the Jordanian stance towards the non-stop developing events in the region and the responsibilities of Arabs in that regard.

Replying on its firm belief of the necessity to defend the Arab rights on Arab lands whether in Palestine, Lebanon or Iraq, Jordan will keep clutching to its national commitment and to call upon all Arabs to follow the Jordanian example. That was what His Majesty King Hussein repeatedly emphasised on various occasions.

In conformity with that Jordan will not hesitate to boost all Arab efforts directed at building a unified Arab will and a true Arab solidarity. Jordan, thus, will remain the solid rock on which will break all domination plots of which the starting point was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The failure of the Camp-David plans could be taken as

an example.

Mr. Badran said the responsibility of Arabs lies in the necessity of the restoration of faith in each other. The Arabs are also required to act in a manner that would lead to the success of the impending Arab summit meeting so as to be able to confront all hostile challenges. Bearing of such responsibilities does not afford postponement nor does it allow any slow-down because time is a weapon that should not be left in the possession of the enemy for ever. Any move by the Arabs to grab the curb in this sensitive stage is considered essential and historical especially if it is a direct sequel to the heroic steadfastness of the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance in Beirut.

History has recorded bright pages for those heroes. History is waiting actions of the Arab leaders.

The harmony and solidarity of our Jordanian-Palestinian community will give ideal examples of challenge and confrontation and will be a strong motive for all courageous Arabs who are concerned with the restoration of Arab honour and dignity.

Al Dustour: Arab solidarity and the internal front

The Israeli aggression on Lebanon is not the last. It is only a beginning of a new phase of Israeli ambitions in the Arab World. Israel plans to create a new political status in the area, through which it can set up a Lebanese sectarian regime that will be the bud that carries the U.S.-Israeli plots in the whole region.

That fact must spur Arabs to confront the situation with effective techniques that can prevent the Israelis from transforming their ambitions into actualities. The "crisis" in Lebanon would not have reached its current state had the Arabs taken decisive measures to cure the problem at birth, as stated by Prime Minister Badran.

Mr. Badran also said, in his meeting with the heads of the municipal and rural councils, that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will definitely be held and will be serious and honest in

taking Arab decisions that will reinforce the Arab will and make it more practical and influential.

And Jordan, while doing its best to make real the solidarity of Arabs, acts with its confidence of the necessity of some kind of impact with the enemy who is trying to overcome the Arabs, state by state. In addition, Jordan is very careful to keep maintaining brotherly relations with all Arab states, embodying its belief of the unity of the Arab fate.

Mr. Badran's speech has doubtless reflected the belief of every citizen of this country that the connection of efforts on the internal front is the solid stone upon which will collapse all manoeuvres of our enemy. Furthermore, the internal front poses the backbone of our brave armed forces. In order to achieve this all citizens will be trained on using arms.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Improving on the information and communications media

THE COMMUNICATIONS media today are so diversified that the individual's mind and thoughts are largely shaped by the information relayed through these media. The individual's character then works at digesting the information and making use of it in formulating one's actions and attitudes. The communications media have always played a substantial role in influencing the course of events in the personal, community and international spheres.

Many technological developments have emanated from the need to establish improved communication links among peoples of the world. Some led to enhancing direct communication, such as auto-

mobiles, airplanes or ships; while other established communication through technical equipment, such as telephones, television satellites etc.

In Jordan, the development of the communications media is witnessing an unstable phase marked by reasonably good services in some areas and poor services in others. Due to overlap in the responsibilities of the institutions concerned with providing information and communication services, there is always a need for persistent coordination of plans and efforts to upgrade the utilisation of the technical equipment acquired.

Examples of the inappropriate utilisation of the media are numerous. For

instance, the public is used to the direct personal communication means for carrying out the routine transactions at the official or semi-official departments. This habit forces many employees to leave their place of work during working hours to perform such tasks, thereby delaying the flow of work at their place as well as at their destination, reducing the communication time they would have otherwise spent discussing work with their colleagues, overloading the transportation (communication) media, and causing severe losses in human and financial resources. Many transactions could be dealt with over the telephone, telex or by mail, and with more efficient internal

communication channels within the departments performing the transactions.

Of course, the above-mentioned situation requires improving the telephone and mail systems and making them more attractive, more economical and more efficient. Some internal or local telephone calls are more cumbersome to make than actually going personally to the destination required.

Another example on upgrading the utilisation of the communications media is by improving the quality of the information supplied to the public via radio, television or the press. The advances in communications technology have enabled citizens to receive information from many

sources worldwide, and any odd information can easily reduce their credibility of the source. Communications media are supposed to relay correct and credible information, and the intelligence of the ordinary citizen should not be underestimated. Even if there is a real need to relay specific items of information, care should be taken to relay them by appropriate means, otherwise they may lead to a negative outcome.

The communications media, in the wider sense of the term, have to be cultivated and upgraded in view of the bearing and importance they have on the public's behaviour and actions and on the long-term development of the country.

Specialists out of work and mock jobs created in collapsing Polish economy

By David Storey
 Reuter

WARSAW — Polish workers have a simple explanation for their low productivity: "They pretend to pay us so we pretend to work."

Eight months after declaring martial law and suspending all trade union activity, the Communist government is battling to replace that pretence with a realistic attitude, but it is an uphill battle.

Poles have never embraced the work ethic in the way that, for example, Germans and Americans did, and the policy of full employment pursued doggedly under Communist rule meant there were often too many people employed for the available work.

The negative attitude has grown as workers saw their efforts squandered by inefficiency in the system and watched their counterparts in the West reap more tangible rewards for their toil and enjoy ever-better working conditions.

Their resentment was compounded when the Solidarity free trade union, formed in August 1980 as a voice for their grievances backed up by the muscle of strike threats, was suspended at bayonet point on a freezing night last December.

Productivity drops
 Despite the ban on strikes and

the military discipline imposed on all major factories, coal mines and shipyards, productivity dropped by nearly three per cent in the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1981.

As the economic crisis deepens the government can offer less and less to its people while demanding more and more effort.

Living conditions deteriorate daily. Transport to work is antiquated and overcrowded, consumer goods are scarce and official reports say food and clothing supplies are still falling.

Following a precedent set by earlier Communist leaders, military ruler General Wojciech Jaruzelski appealed directly to the workers. He visited the vast Huta Warszawa steelworks near Warsaw to see for himself some of the acute labour problems.

Dispirited workers said there was a drastic shortage of working shoes and socks. After a shift they had to jostle with other tired and sweaty colleagues for a squirt of cold water that passed as a shower.

They queued for 45 minutes for a bowl of soup in an airless canteen. Tythuna Ludu, the newspaper of the Communist Party, said the general "heard excited workers' voices when it was announced that the soup had run out."

The paper added: "The workers told the general bitterness was mounting in their hearts."

Most workers earn little more than 10,000 Zlotys (\$120) per month. Many were already finding it tough to get by before living costs were raised by about 100 per cent at the start of the year as part of an austere economic reform plan.

The reform programme, begun last year, is aimed at streamlining the wasteful system—cutting back unneeded staff in administration and on the shop floor and making better use of the reduced amounts of raw materials available.

"They pretend to pay us so we pretend to work."

One element is a wages reform, to be introduced in January, by which employees would get extra pay for working harder.

However bright the idea appears on paper, plant managers find that it is not practicable in the present economic squeeze, when the authorities are halting subsidies and putting the emphasis on plants to become self-sufficient.

The financial manager of a major oil refinery at Plock was quoted in an interview as saying he could not pay incentive bonuses

because any profits he did make went in special tax levies as the government tries to reduce a huge deficit in the national budget.

No money for promises

"I can't tell my workers that whoever works best will get more money and whoever works badly will be sacked because I simply don't have the money to make such promises," he said.

The employment field has been thrown into confusion by the political and economic situation. Solidarity sources say thousands of people, from dockers to journalists, administrators to teachers, have been sacked for political reasons, usually because of an association with the suspended union.

A plan to offer early retirement last year to try to clear many of the idle hands from overstaffed plants backfired when more than 500,000 applied.

"A sword of Democles now hangs over the economy... no-one expected such a mass outflow of personnel," said the official PAP news agency. Many of those applying were young, fit and well-trained.

Largely because of poor planning in the past, there is now an acute lack of labour for heavy industry and agriculture but queues looking for administration, academic and other posts for which an education is essential. Many specialists are being put

out of work. For example, a number of computer-related firms have closed down because there is no money for technological investment and their highly-trained staff look about for something else.

One computer engineer in her 30s, following the thrust of the economic reform, said she would go into private business and open a cosmetics shop. A computer researcher said he would try to get a fellowship abroad to continue his work.

According to official figures there are nearly 300,000 vacancies and only 20,000 people seeking jobs, but this appears to omit a huge number who have actually stopped working in the last seven months and youngsters leaving school or college.

Even with the over-staffing which has hit many branches of the economy the government is contemplating a law against idleness, which would force every able-bodied man and woman to get a job or do forced labour for the state.

Critics of the law, similar to legislation already in effect in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary, say it would contravene rules of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) of which Poland is a signatory.

They also say it would add to the "mock jobs"—thousands of which have already been created to fulfil the policy of full employment.

Economic and political troubles tarnish Mitterrand's image

By Charles Bremner
 Reuter

PARIS — A series of political and economic setbacks have caused a plunge in the popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his Socialist administration.

One sign of the government's

fall from favour comes from advertisers who a year ago, after Mr. Mitterrand came to power, cashed in by using government slogans to sell their wares. Now they show no signs of wanting to associate their products with the government.

Some ministers attribute the

plunge in popularity to France's economic troubles. Critics say it also stems from mistakes that have tarnished the image of Mr. Mitterrand himself.

The president's standing particularly suffered when a government plan to reform the Paris city government backfired last month, commentators say.

According to three different opinion polls, the popularity of Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has dropped dramatically since the government switched from a policy of economic expansion to austerity in June.

The change in the climate was also underlined when Mr. Mitterrand was jeered by some spectators as he reviewed a parade on the Champs Elysees Avenue on the July 14 national holiday.

Aides said Mr. Mitterrand was particularly stung by the incident, which blew into a political row when Socialist parliamentarians compared it to agitation staged by rightwing extremists in the 1930s.

Their reaction reflected an undercurrent of tension over the past year as the French political system has adjusted to the installation of the first Left-wing administration since the Fifth Republic was created in 1958.

Devaluation and freeze

After breaking step with other Western countries and aiming for rapid economic growth last year, the government was forced to devalue the franc for a second time and to introduce a wage and price freeze to bring inflation down from its current 14 per cent rate.

In the short term, economists expect unemployment to rise beyond its current two million and living standards to fall, a prospect particularly damaging to the Socialists in the light of their election pledges.

Mr. Mauroy has had little success so far in persuading the big

unions and business leaders to accept his ideas for an 18-month period of restraint.

Small businessmen, steel workers, farmers and winemakers have staged dramatic public protests in recent weeks and union leaders are hinting at industrial strikes in the autumn.

The civil service is unhappy about government plans to make its members contribute to the state unemployment fund.

Further bad news over the past week has included a June trade deficit of \$1.92 billion — the highest for 14 years — and the resignation of the managing director of newly nationalised chemicals group Rhone Poulenc.

The government wants the big nationalised firms to spearhead the return to growth through rationalisation and heavy investment. Managing Director Jean Gandois said the Socialist plans were incompatible with commercial success.

Under the practice of the Fifth Republic, the prime minister, appointed by the president, carries responsibility for the government. Political commentators say Mr. Mauroy's job could depend on what happens when the four-month wage and price freeze is lifted in October.

With crucial municipal elections next March, the president could resort to a major government shake-up to clear the slate after a year of mixed results from the Mauroy cabinet, they say.

Mr. Mauroy's supervision of economic policy and a series of new laws covering labour, welfare, electoral, broadcasting and judicial reform, have provoked unrest among Socialist parliamentarians and fuelled opposition charges of government confusion.

In one attack this month, Bernard Pons, a leading figure in the neo-gaullist RPR Party, said: "The president of the republic is an incompetent surrounded by incompetents."

The government received fresh

bad news in a town council by-election in the city of Brest a week ago when the RPR candidate took a seat previously held by a Socialist.

Image of serenity

Now commentators say that despite Mr. Mitterrand's reputation as a past master of political strategy, the opinion polls show he may have misjudged popular feeling, especially by projecting an image of serenity in the face of the economic crisis.

Mr. Mitterrand stressed the continuity of his administration's economic strategy at a set-piece press conference only three days before his government announced the devaluation and freeze.

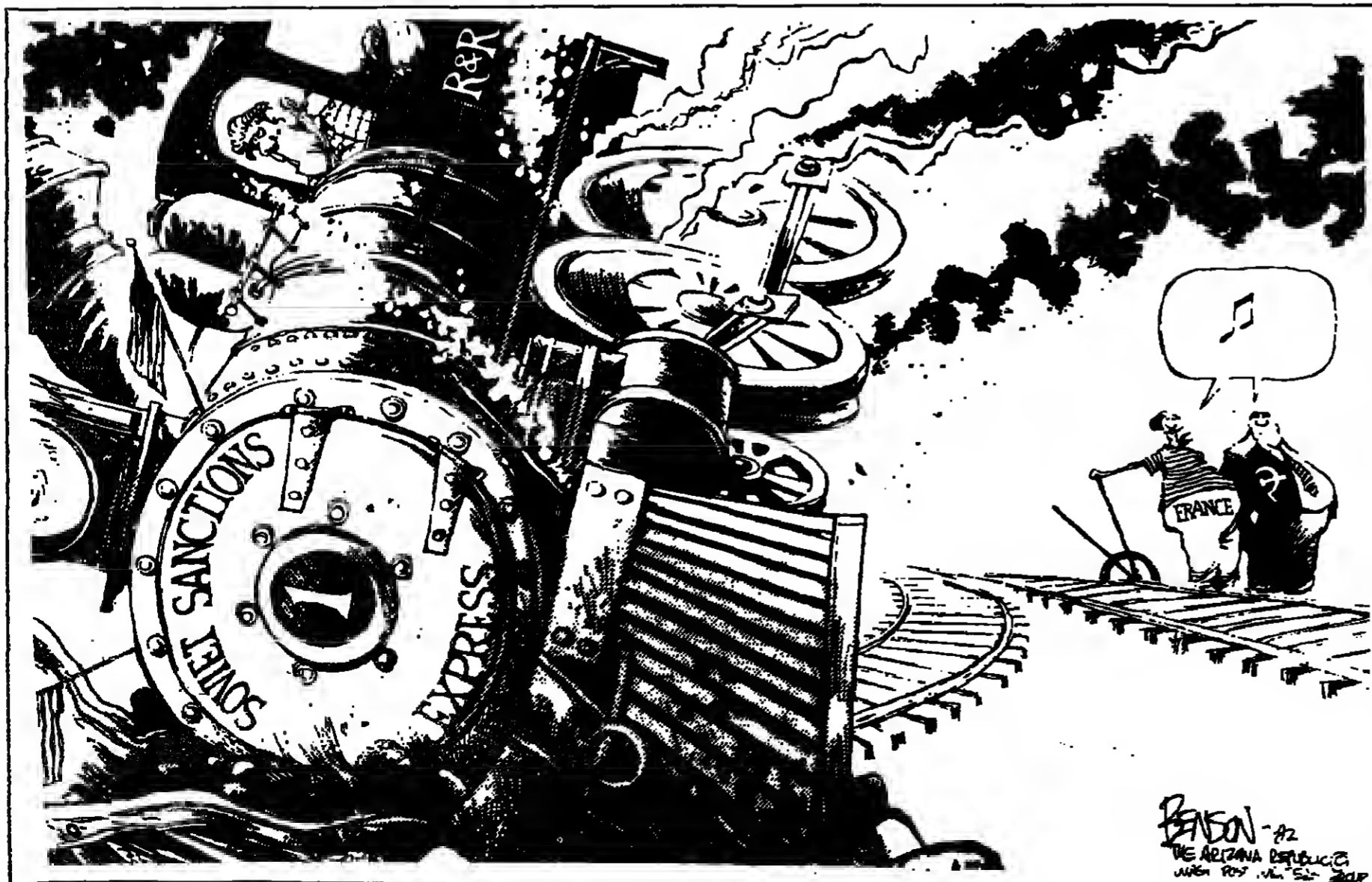
Mr. Mitterrand's standing has suffered from the row over Paris. Commentators believe the plan, the way it was announced and an apparent government climb-down marked a political miscalculation.

The government announced after a cabinet meeting at the end of last month that Paris, under a central mayor and council since 1977, would be split into 20 independent municipalities for next year's elections. The capital is run by an opposition majority with RPR Party leader Jacques Chirac as mayor.

Newspapers usually sympathetic to the government concurred with the opposition view that the plan was a political manoeuvre to undermine the power base of Mr. Chirac.

Mr. Chirac, 49, who has a reputation as a vigorous political fighter, counter-attacked with a public campaign. Mr. Mauroy then appeared to water down the government's plan and Interior Minister Gaston Defferre accepted the principle of reforming the government of France's second city Marseilles, which he also heads as mayor.

Newspapers agreed Mr. Chirac had won at least the first round of the "battle of Paris".



دولة عربية

سكنا على انفسنا

By John Chadwick
Reuter

Millions of Oliver Twists live in their own world

GENEVA — Millions of children around the world are working as virtual slaves or living by their wits as thieves, beggars, street-traders or prostitutes, according to a United Nations investigation.

"The best way to steal a watch is to stand by the traffic lights in the rush hour and look for some fool with his window down and his hands on the steering wheel. You wait till the light are changing, then whip his watch and run for it."

This was the expert advice of a child thief in Bogota reported to a U.N. group debating the plight of the world's "street children" here this week.

In Quito, 10-year-old Juan Del Diablo told investigators how he became a shoeshine boy. "We were standing on a street corner one day when my father jumped on a bus and left me there. My mother had been killed by a car when I was six."

In Istanbul, 14-year-old street hawker Senol Sahin said he had only one arm because at the age of six his step-father made him climb an electrified pole to maim him and make him a beggar.

In the Dominican Republic, a 10-year-old Haitian boy was captured and sold to a sugar mill for

what was said to be the going rate of five pesos (\$3.5).

In Brazil, a teenage girl prostitute told an inquirer: "I can make in 20 minutes with a gringo what my parents made in a month and it's easy work."

Paolo, 13, in Brazil, said he stood for nine hours a day watching 250 machines turning out rubber bands. "You have to be very attentive all the time," he added.

A nine-year-old boy working in a Mexico factory was crushed to death when he accidentally switched on a machine.

These were among cases cited

by the London-based anti-slavery society — the world's oldest human rights organisation — as the U.N. group heard harrowing reports of millions of children around the world working as virtual slaves or making a precarious living from theft, begging, street trading or prostitution.

The anti-slavery society's Leah Levin told the working group the street children did not show up on labour statistics but they were "a staggering number" — estimated at 40 million in the cities of Latin America alone.

"In the major cities of the Third World they are taken for granted

selling food, sweets and cigarettes, polishing shoes, guarding cars, sweeping out cafes, begging openly or going in for petty theft," she said. Like characters from Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist," the late 20th-century street urchins live on their wits and have developed their own culture and loyalties.

In Brazil, group pickpockets have perfected a technique where a stolen item is passed rapidly from one member of the group to the next in a series of dance-like movements.

The Bogota gang-leader told anti-slavery society investigators:

"On the street we work in threes or fours. When you have snatched a wallet or bag you pass it to one of your friends and run off, so if they do catch you you're clean."

"When people run after you, your friends trip them up, threaten or sometimes stab them. The second-hand shops give you 10 times less than it's worth, but on good days you can live well."

In the Colombian City of Cali, a 12-year-old who makes a living by picking over rubbish dumps and recycling anything usable told investigators knowingly: "People give easily to little boys."

In Quito, Ecuador, the children

work in groups called *galladas* or *pandillas*, making out their own territory and finding sleeping places for gang members. Many hand all their earnings to parents.

"The situation is exacerbated in some states by the number of children left behind by parents emigrating to the United States, many of whom are never reclaimed," the report said.

An anti-slavery society report said the street gang was a family substitute and a protection against the outside world.

It said: "Migration of impoverished families from rural areas to the city in search of

employment is often the first step in the process. Hopes more often than not fail to materialise and demoralisation sets in, often leading to the father abandoning his family. The mother may abandon the children or send them out to earn money on the streets."

"Brazil has reputedly the worst problem of street children... in the world," the report said.

In Rio De Janeiro alone, two million children — one-fifth of the city's population — live on the streets and 100 children under three years old are abandoned there every month.

The society called for an integrated U.N. action on the problem in advance of International Year 1985.

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Connors grabs a big lead in Grand Prix tennis standings

PARIS (R) — American Jimmy Connors still has a big lead in the men's Grand Prix tennis standings despite dropping out of the Canadian Open at the semi-final stage because of injury during the weekend.

Connors, this year's Wimbledon Champion, has compiled 2,545 points to 1,930 for second-placed Guillermo Vilas. The American can increase his lead in this week's ATP Championships at Mason, Ohio, for which he is seeded second.

Standings

1. Jimmy Connors (U.S.)	2,545 points
2. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)	1,930
3. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)	1,540
4. Jose Higueras (Spain)	1,136
5. John McEnroe (U.S.)	1,085
6. Mats Wilander (Sweden)	1,080
7. Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.)	1,060
8. Yannick Noah (France)	914
9. Andres Gomez (Ecuador)	844
10. Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina)	807
11. Peter McNamara (Australia)	786
12. Gene Mayer (U.S.)	720
13. Mel Purcell (U.S.)	672
14. Johan Kriek (South Africa)	642
15. Sandy Mayer (U.S.)	629

Pakistan crushes England in 2nd test

LONDON (R) — Pakistan crushed England by 10 wickets on the fifth and final day of the second cricket test at Lord's here Monday to level the three-match series.

Pakistan's victory, which was achieved with 29 balls to spare, was only their second against England. Their first was at the Oval in 1954.

Hinault fined for refusing to submit to doping test

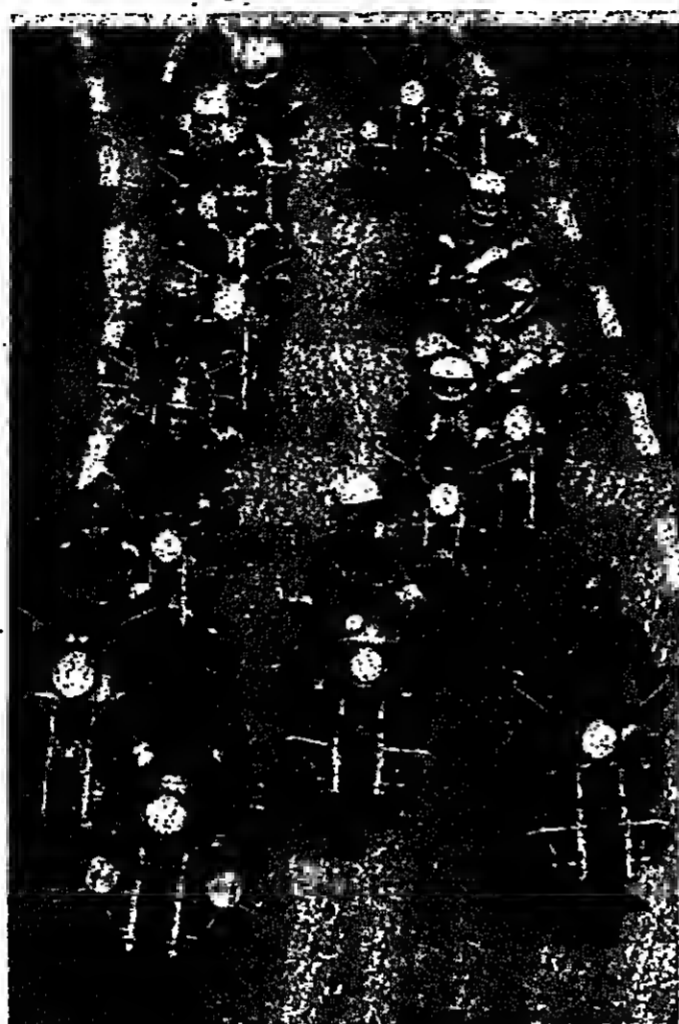
PARIS (R) — Tour de France winner Bernard Hinault and four other French cyclists were each fined 3,300 francs (\$485) and given suspended one-month bans Tuesday for refusing to submit to a doping test after a race in July.

Hinault, Bernard Vallet, Jean-Rene Bernaudeau, Regis Clere and Pierre le Bigault were disciplined by the federation's medical commission for not taking the tests after a race at Callac in Brittany on July 27.

Andre Chalmel, president of the Professional Cyclists' Union, said at the time: "We are really being treated like children."

Sources said leading professionals might continue to challenge the authorities on drug tests which they claim are based on unfounded suspicions.

Frankfurt minister founds Motorcyclists for Christ



FRANKFURT AM MAIN (DaD) — More and more two-wheelers are dying in road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany, especially youngsters on mopeds and scooters. Experts say the kids have too little experience and are too keen to take risks. Bernd-Jürgen Hammann, 40, a Frankfurt clergyman and proud owner of a 1,000-cc BMW, has set up a group known as Motorcyclists for Christ to foster road sense and reduce death toll. He has rallied up to 1,000 bikers at ecumenical services for the group.

1982 - a bad year for Formula One Grand Prix racing circus

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) — Despite a thrilling climax to Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix when Italian Elio de Angelis won by half a length from Finland's Keke Rosberg, it has been a bad year for the Formula One motor racing circus.

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve and Italian Riccardo Paletti are dead and World Championship leader Didier Pironi of France is lying seriously injured in hospital.

The question being asked by drivers, constructors and officials at Osterreichring last weekend was: "Has Formula One racing become too fast?"

The rapid development of turbo-charged engines saw cars top 320 kph on Sunday although there is general agreement this season's accidents had little or nothing to do with turbos.

"They were basically caused by driver error and could have happened 10 years ago," said Britain's John Watson, currently second in the championship in his conventionally-aspirated three-litre McLaren.

Villeneuve, one of the most exciting of the new generation of drivers, was killed during practice for the Belgian Grand Prix on May 8.

Paletti, a relative newcomer, died at the Canadian Grand Prix the following month when he did not see Pironi's stalled Ferrari on the starting grid and crashed into it at 160 kph.

None of the accidents have been blamed on the power of the turbos but there is a widespread feeling that their fearsome power is a dangerous innovation.

"The cars are going too fast on the straight and into the corners," said British manufacturer Ken Tyrrell, a view shared by Bernie Ecclestone, head of the turbo-powered Brabham team and president of the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA).

"There is too much difference between the turbos and conventional cars," he said. "We would like to see all the cars with around 500 horse-power," and added that the turbo-powered Ferraris were thought to be reaching around 700hp.

Derek Ongaro, head of safety for the International Motor-Racing Federation (FISA) backed up that view when he said: "We are reaching a situation where the cars are travelling faster than drivers can react."

Ongaro also believes cars are being built with so little movement

in suspension, about two centimetres, they became unstable on uneven surfaces. "They're like skate-boards, they slide and slither all over the place," he added.

But Watson summed up the dilemma facing the sport when he said: "Accidents happen when drivers are pushing, but it's the push that makes them drivers. If you haven't got it, you won't be one."

Some feel lessons can be learned from Villeneuve's accident, which happened while he was trying to set a fast practice time on qualifying tyres. The critics of the "sticky" compound qualifying tyres are urging that they should be scrapped.

Similarly, in the case of Paletti, there have been proposals to introduce a rolling start in Formula One similar to the practice adopted in the United States.

McLaren director Crichton Brown does not favour such a move. "Rolling starts aren't suitable for our circuits. Cars tend to bunch going across the line, and everyone would arrive at the first corner going that much faster," he said.

Some drivers would like to see improvements at the start, such as

more space between cars and a warning light on each row that can be turned on as soon as a stalled driver raises his arm.

Other ideas include the reduction of the floor area of the cars, which would reduce cornering speed and a fixed amount of fuel which would force designers to go for efficiency rather than straight power.

But according to Britain's former World Champion Jackie Stewart, whose record total of 27 Grand Prix wins is still intact, one of the problems is a lack of discipline and etiquette among drivers.

"The behaviour of some is less than I would expect from drivers at the level," he said.

Among other things he singled out the tendency of some drivers to weave from side to side on the straight to prevent following cars picking up their slipstream. "You just don't know when another car is passing you," he said.

Stewart feels the drivers should discipline themselves by an organisation similar to Britain's Jockey Club, which can hand out fines and other penalties when it considers jockeys have behaved badly.

Ex-champ Terrell on defensive as a promoter

By Mike Shapiro

CHICAGO — Despite his considerable bulk, there is nothing menacing about Ernie Terrell, once the World Boxing Association's heavyweight champion and now the promoter of undistinguished fights.

Unlike the great fighters and promoters who, by the compelling aspects of their personalities, define fans' preferences, Terrell reacts to what he thinks people want. "How do you please a fight fan?" he will ask. "I just really don't know. Do you?"

He paces anxiously at the fights he promotes. His face shifts from looks of worry to those of pain. He seldom sits as promoters do; instead, he runs to find chairs for patrons who call him by his first name. It is as if he were hosting a party that he is sure will flop unless he keeps every glass filled.

In the five years since Terrell,

now 41, began promoting fights here, he has laboured to draw the sorts of matches, crowds and box-office revenues that will make him a matchmaker of significance. And although his monthly shows in the ornate ballroom of the Bismarck Hotel attract perhaps 2,500 patrons and bring receipts of \$20,000, he remains a promoter of club fights.

They are often one-sided slug-fests between local boxers hoping to climb in the rankings and opponents of dubious talent who might be used in to fight for minuscule purses in bouts they innocently think they can win.

When the fights are particularly sloppy and when the crowd—many of whom make liberal use of the bar—begin laughing and hurling invective at the souls in the ring, a look of discomfort comes to Terrell's face.

Things often go wrong. Fighters, for example, might not show up. "Substitutes," he said. "They just kill you."

Employees also have been known not to appear on schedule. Before a recent fight, Terrell sat in the ticket booth, his bulky frame filling the narrow box because a ticket seller had not shown.

Necessary equipment is also misplaced: The big numbered cards that a scantily clad young woman carries about the ring before rounds were forgotten one night. Terrell, anticipating that the crowd still hoped to gaze at the young woman, dispatched her to the ring for a quick appearance. Dressed in a string bikini, she paraded with arms held high.

The crowd indicated its considerable pleasure. But Terrell shook his head, embarrassed as if he were her father. "We got ladies and kids out there. She's dressed kind of skimpy," he said.

"I'm not making a lot of money off this," he said. "You know you have to pay your dues on the way up. But all you need is one guy who can go. I'm on the brink of doing something great as soon as I can get a contender in here."

Before Terrell began promoting his shows, there was virtually no professional boxing in Chicago. His early cards featured such names as Quick Money Lumpkin, Sugar Bear Williams, Bull Dog Patterson and Young Joe Louis.

His shows have since included Sugar Ray Johnson, Dr. Herbert Odum—the 49-year-old fighting dentist—and Sugar Lee Cohen who, Terrell pointed out, is not Jewish. "Oh, the Italian Assassin, don't forget him," he said, smiling.

But he now thinks that some of his boxers are ready to fight on television. Some already have. That, however, was before Terrell discovered that a promoter is only as successful as the fighters under his contractual control.

When James (Quick) Tillis, who had appeared on several Terrell cards, fought Mike Weaver for the World Boxing Council's heavyweight championship last year in a suburban Chicago arena, the bout was arranged by Bob Arum, one of boxing's major promoters.

Terrell, who had no legal claim to Tillis's fights, was left to promote the preliminaries. He says that he has since learned the value of the exclusive promotional contract his fighters now sign.

Terrell senses an impatience among those around him. Fighters, along with their managers and financial backers, are eager for important fights after a string of too-easy victories. Patrons, meanwhile, want to watch, in person, the fighters they've seen on television.

That impatience is not a new feeling for Terrell, who says the expectations that others have had for him have always been just beyond what he has produced.

No-win situation

"When I was fighting, I'd knock a guy out in the first round and they'd go, 'Ernie, why didn't you let it go for a while?'" he said. "If you knock a guy out in the first round, they say the guy's a bum. If it goes all the way, you can't punch."

"I don't know what it is, man. I don't know what people want."

Terrell became a champion in 1965 after the WBA stripped Muhammad Ali of his share of his title for fighting an unsanctioned rematch with Sonny Liston. Terrell defeated Eddie Mechen in a championship bout booted by those in attendance in Chicago. He defended his title against George Chuvalo and won \$45,000 in 1966. The year before, Ali received \$750,000 for defeating Floyd Patterson.

The two champions fought in the Houston Astrodome in 1967. Terrell recalled fight posters featuring Ali's name in great, bold letters while his, he said, "looked like the small print on an insurance policy."

All received a unanimous decision in a fight best remembered for Terrell's stamina—he endured 15 rounds of punishment.

— New York Times

Wilander beaten by compatriot Hogstedt

MASON, Ohio (R) — Qualifier Thomas Hogstedt of Sweden upset fellow countryman Mats Wilander, ranked 13th in the world and the reigning French Open Champion, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 Monday night in the first round of the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) championship.

Hogstedt, 18, is the 10th ranked men's player in his country and 153 in the world.

He was the aggressor throughout the two-hour and fourteen minute match. He trailed four love in the opening set but recovered to win the next four games. He saved two set points serving at 4-5 and then broke Wilander in the 11th game.

After losing his serve once in the second set Hogstedt lost just four points in his four service games in the final set. Wilander was broken in the second and fourth games.

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WORLD

Jaruzelski returns home after Crimea discussion with Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski left the Soviet Union for home Tuesday after a 24-hour visit in which he discussed the situation in his country with President Leonid Brezhnev.

General Jaruzelski, according to a TASS news agency summary of his talks in the Crimea Mozdoy with Mr. Brezhnev, told the Soviet leadership that a "counter-revolutionary underground" was preventing Poland's recovery from crisis.

He was clearly referring to calls by clandestine members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a two-week protest campaign which brought a big show of force by Polish riot police Monday.

Diplomats noted that there was

no ringing expression of confidence by the Soviet side that the Warsaw leadership, which imposed military rule last December, would finally master the internal situation.

But the diplomats drew attention to the fact that the talks were said to have confirmed a "complete identity of views" on Soviet-Polish relations and international affairs—a phrase that suggested few, if any, points of difference emerged.

Show of force

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw was calm Tuesday after street disturbances Monday night in which police used water cannon to dis-

perse hundreds of people gathered to a central square. Authorities withdrew the columns of police vehicles which rumbled through the streets and the riot police who used tear gas in chasing scattered groups of youths.

The show of force in Warsaw, which was matched by a large deployment of police in the Baltic port of Gdansk, coincided with talks in Moscow between military ruler Wojciech Jaruzelski and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Polish papers gave prominence to a communiqué put out after the talks, which quoted Gen. Jaruzelski as saying moves to lift

Poland from its crisis were hampered by the activities of a counter-revolutionary underground movement.

The papers carried no comments about Monday's show of strength by the security forces.

The issue of the underground challenge, which Gen. Jaruzelski said was hindering "positive changes" since the imposition of martial law last December, appeared to have dominated the meeting in the Crimea.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said the general left for home this morning, but his arrival was not immediately reported by the official Polish News Agency PAP. Polish official newspapers

Tuesday carried in full a communiqué issued after the talks, and showed pictures of President Brezhnev warmly greeting the general, who was wearing a civilian suit.

It was believed to be the first time under martial law that the military leader, who is also prime minister and Communist Party first secretary, has been pictured in the Polish press out of uniform.

Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda said in an interview published by the government newspaper Rzeczpospolita that Poland was still seeking more ways of expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Sino-U.S. strained relations eased after joint communique

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Tuesday it intended to reduce arms sales to Taiwan gradually and end them eventually but it refused to set a cut-off date.

It announced its policy in a joint communiqué issued simultaneously in Peking.

China, while not renouncing the use of force in the communiqué, renewed its pledges to strive for peaceful reunification with Taiwan.

A senior White House official briefing reporters on the communiqué said the arms supply would not end until the problem of China-Taiwan relations had been peacefully settled.

The United States said in the communiqué it intended to "reduce gradually its sales of arms to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a final resolution."

The senior White House official, who asked not to be identified, said that in talks leading to the joint communiqué China demanded that the United States announce a date for halting all military supplies to Taiwan.

"During the discussions with China, which were long and arduous, we refused steadfastly to set a date for termination of arms sales," he said.

The U.S. refusal to set such a date was apparently intended to reassure some conservative congressmen who might view the communiqué as a sell-out of Taiwan.

A first step
PEKING (R) — The Chinese government said Tuesday its joint communiqué with the United States was only a first step towards settling the vexed question of American arms sales to Taiwan.

The issue has overshadowed bilateral relations since their restoration in January 1979.

In a separate statement issued simultaneously with the communiqué, the Chinese Foreign Ministry noted that the U.S. side had given a commitment that the

arms sales "will be gradually reduced leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time."

The Foreign Ministry added: "The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time."

Diplomats pointed out, however, that the text of the communiqué was not so explicit, and that taken literally it would allow U.S. firms to continue delivering weapons to the Chinese Nationalists up to the 1979 level, when sales totalled some \$800 million.

China doubtful

The diplomats also noted that, despite well-publicised pressure from Peking, the Americans had set no time limit for a complete arms cut-off.

"This looks to me like just a further postponement of the issue rather than a solution," one Peking-based diplomat said.

The Foreign Ministry statement said: "The agreement reached between the governments of China and the United States on the question of arms sales to Taiwan only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue."

"What is important is that the relevant provisions of the joint communiqué are implemented in earnest, so that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date."

"This is indispensable to the maintenance and development of Sino-U.S. relations," the Chinese statement concluded.

The People's Daily said in an editorial for publication Wednesday that the communiqué had broken the stalemate in Sino-U.S. relations but had not completely settled the issue.

The Communist Party newspaper recalled China's veiled threats to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington if it persisted in selling arms.

NEWS IN BRIEF

2 Kenyan airmen to be charged with kidnapping officers

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — Two airmen who fled to Tanzania after the abortive coup in Kenya on Aug. 1 are to be charged with kidnapping this week, Tanzanian director of criminal investigations Joseph Lemono said Tuesday. He told Radio Tanzania that Sgt. Oteyo Okumu and private Ezekiah Ochuka Rabala would be charged with kidnapping two air force majors who, according to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, were forced at gunpoint to fly to Dar Es Salaam in a Kenyan Buffalo transport plane. Kenya has formally asked for the extradition of all four men and the request would be dealt with in court, Tanzanian Attorney General Joseph Waroba said in an interview with the government Daily News.

Yugoslavia, Bangladesh discuss bilateral issues

DACCA (R) — Radovan Vukovic, a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency, and Bangladesh chief executive Lt. Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad Tuesday discussed the non-aligned summit and bilateral and international issues, an official spokesman said. Informed sources said the two sides exhaustively studied different alternative venues for the summit, initially scheduled to take place in Baghdad next month. Iran, at war with Iraq for nearly two years, has been campaigning to move the summit from Baghdad. Diplomatic sources here said both Yugoslavia and Bangladesh preferred New Delhi to Havana as the alternative venue.

Saturday Review suspends publication

NEW YORK (R) — The owner of the Saturday Review, one of the oldest magazines in the United States, has announced that the journal has suspended publication. Robert Weingarten, who bought the monthly journal in June 1980, acknowledged Monday night that he had suspended publication but declined to give any other details. He said a statement would be issued Tuesday. Last week Mr. Weingarten set Tuesday as a deadline for considering options on how to keep the 58-year-old magazine in business. It has had financial problems for more than 10 years.

Norway to contribute 900 troops to UNIFIL

OSLO (R) — Norway would continue to contribute some 900 troops to the 7,000-strong United Nations international peacekeeping force in Southern Lebanon (UNIFIL) should the Security Council decide to extend its mandate on Thursday, Norwegian Foreign Minister Sverre Stray said Tuesday. Speaking to reporters following a government meeting, Mr. Stray said U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be privately informed about Norway's decision. It would have to be formally ratified by the Norwegian parliament's foreign relations committee early next week, he added.

Castro's 'killer to be' surrenders to FBI agent

PALM BEACH, Florida (R) — A man who said he had a bomb and wanted to go to Cuba to "kill Castro" held a small commuter plane at West Palm Beach airport for two hours Monday night before surrendering to a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent, airport officials said. FBI sources later identified the detainee as Arthur Blankensfeld, 49, of Largo, Florida. They said he was being questioned at a nearby police station.

King Fahd orders Saudis to donate \$5m to UNICEF

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has ordered the kingdom to make a \$5 million donation to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for relief in Lebanon, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Tuesday.

Jonathan Randal reports from the detention camp at Ansar in Israeli-occupied Lebanon

Israelis detain thousands in occupied Lebanon

The mother, fiftish and with a handkerchief on her head in the fashion of Shi'ite Muslim women, said nothing. Her taxi driver said nothing.

Her friend, travelling with her in the uniform of the Lebanese militia of Major Saad Haddad — which is paid, armed, and provisioned by Israel — summoned up his most eloquent arguments. "I know her son, he is a good man, innocent," the militiaman said. But the Arab-speaking Israeli military policeman standing at the gate of the prison camp just kept repeating, "Mammouh" meaning "forbidden". "But I fight alongside your army, and I tell you he's innocent," the militiaman insisted.

The Israeli policeman again said "Mammouh, Mammouh," and finally the militiaman, the driver and the mother got back into the taxi and drove back down the dusty, unpaved road.

They were neither the first nor doubtless the last Lebanese or Palestinians to come to the gates of this detention camp and inquire if their relatives were among the thousands detained by the Israelis since they invaded Lebanon on June 6.

If anything, fewer families appear these days—word has

spread since the camp was put into operation last week that the Israelis allow no personal visits.

Israeli detention of Palestinians and the conditions in which they have been held—first in Northern Israel and now in this still-under-construction camp in Lebanon—have become subjects of controversy. For more than a month after they began taking prisoners in Lebanon, Israel declined to authorise customary prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross, causing the ICRC to set aside its traditional discretion and to drop public hints indicating its displeasure.

Now, new questions about the camp at Ansar have been raised by an abrupt and unexplained suspension by the ICRC of those visits for three days, and by accounts of the conditions inside the camp coming from youths recently released from Ansar and from other accounts.

A request from the Washington Post bureau in Jerusalem to visit the camp with an Israeli escort officer was at first turned down. Then was prohibited without an escort officer and permission from the Israeli government. The Israeli blitz has changed the face of the region. There appear to be

virtually no Palestinian men between the ages of 16 to 60 free in southern Lebanon. Many of those who have not fled elsewhere have been detained in the Ansar camp, for which the Israeli government last week assigned a limit of 7,000 prisoners.

After the ICRC publicly hinted at its concern over Israeli delays in allowing detainees to be visited, Red Cross representatives were allowed into Ansar. By July 22, they had interviewed 2,059 detainees. But on that day, for the first time in its association with the Arab-Israeli conflict stretching back to the late 1940s, the ICRC took the initiative to interrupt the visits.

In keeping with the tradition of public discretion that has enabled them to work with both sides through a number of wars, no reasons were provided for the decision. The visits were resumed on July 26 after what Frederick Steinemann, the Geneva-based ICRC press officer dealing with the Lebanese war, described as "technical difficulties" at the camp.

Experts familiar with ICRC regulations speculated that serious overcrowding of prison facilities or possible refusal by the detaining authorities to permit

private interviews at the prisoners' place of detention would result in a suspension of interviewing.

The exact number of detainees at the camp is not known, but present estimates suggest that it has reached the 7,000 limit. Recent war traffic has suggested that the camp, which is being expanded, may end up housing as many as 10,000 detainees—or 1,000 more than the Israeli authorities have acknowledged they held earlier last month.

The youths said they had been driven up from the northern Israeli high-security detention centre at Megiddo sitting on the floor of buses, their hands over their heads, and being made to shout: "Bark like the dogs you are," and "Long Live Begin, Long Live Sharon."

As difficult as conditions were at Ansar—before the Israeli authorities apparently took the corrective action that led to the resumption of interviews—the fate of the families waiting for the detainees' release is possibly even more worrying. Perhaps as many as 10,000 Palestinians—most of them men—are accounted for in the Israeli occupied territories in Southern Lebanon.

— Washington Post

Irish attorney-general resigns after murder scandal

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Attorney-General Patrick Connelly resigned Monday night following the arrest at his apartment of a man who has been charged with two murders.

Mr. Connelly, 55, said he resigned because of the embarrassment the incident has caused the government and added: "My involvement in this case is entirely innocent."

He quit as the government's chief legal officer when he met Prime Minister Charles Haughey after returning from holiday in the United States.

Mr. Haughey said in a statement that Mr. Connelly was a "kind compassionate man" and that he accepted his departure with regret.

The affair has shaken Mr. Haughey's minority government.

The arrested man, 36-year-old Makolm McArthur, gave Mr. Connelly's home as his address when he was charged at the weekend with the murder of a nurse and a farmer last month.

The attorney-general said he had no suspicions when Mr. McArthur, whom he had known for several years, asked to be put up at the flat on Aug. 4.

"At no time did I have any knowledge whatsoever that the police were trying to find him in relation to the offences with which he is now charged," a statement from him said.

"At no time did I have any occasion to entertain any suspicions. The events which have taken place, have taken me wholly by surprise and came as a very great personal shock to me," it added.

Bishops ask Argentine leaders to restore democracy

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine Catholic Bishops have urged the military government to deal with the disappearance of thousands of people missing since a crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the 1970s.

The bishops, at their annual conference, also asked President Reynaldo Bignone's government to lift the state of siege in force since 1976.

In a statement Monday night, they said: "It would be a great contribution to restore demo-

cracy, for the government to take effective steps to solve the serious problem of the missing people, prisoners without trial, those who have completed their sentences and are still in prison, to inform (about their fate) and release them."

Many of those missing are believed dead but successive governments have refused to comment on their fate.

The bishops also condemned guerrilla activity although this has now practically disappeared.

Turkish national assembly approves draft constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military-appointed national assembly Tuesday approved in principle a much-criticised draft constitution under which the country can return to elected government.

Members of the consultative assembly will now debate the 200-article draft clause by clause to produce a final document for approval by the ruling five-man national security council and presentation to the country in a referendum set for November.

The draft was approved in principle by 135 votes to one despite criticism in the assembly that it envisaged a potentially repressive

system with an over-powerful executive presidency.

The proposed constitution provides for a president to be elected for seven years by a single-chamber parliament, itself elected by universal suffrage for five years. The president would have the power, in times of emergency, to rule by decree and curb personal freedoms.

Political commentators said the fundamentals of the draft would almost certainly survive as assembly members were reluctant to risk delaying the promised elections for a new government by spring 1984.

Rebels claim Somalia suffered major losses

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to topple Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre say they have killed 2,500 troops in clashes inside Somali territory in the past six weeks.

Radio Kulmi's, clandestine mouthpiece of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF), said in a broadcast monitored here Monday night that 4,000 Somali troops were wounded in the clashes.

The report was viewed with scepticism by Western diplomats familiar with the area who argued that there was little proof that fighting on such a scale had taken place.

A guerrilla spokesman said that "the SDFS has finally crushed Siad Barre troops which in recent weeks tried to recapture the liberated villages of Balamale and Galdoggo and other areas. He said rebel losses were 57 dead and 97 wounded.

Somalia has blamed the fighting on troops from Ethiopia, its longtime foe, but the Addis Ababa authorities say only rebels.

Kenya striving to recover damages caused by unsuccessful coup attempt

By Andrew Hill
Reuter

NAIROBI — Just over a week after an aborted military coup, Kenya is counting the cost of damage to property and to a reputation for stable democracy almost unrivalled in turbulent Africa.

Traffic jams and busy streets, the outward signs of normality, have returned to the capital. Yet many Kenyans say their faith that coups which toppled other African governments "couldn't happen here" has now been sorely shaken.

The Aug. 1 rebellion, ill-equipped and poorly planned as it was, climaxed eight months of unusually strident domestic politics during which radical government critics were detained without trial after criticising, often in clandestine pamphlets, the management of a steadily worsening economy.

President Daniel arap Moi's pro-Western government recently changed the constitution to legalise the one-party system which has been in place since independence. To what Western diplomats, regarded as a sign of increasing sensitivity to criticism.

The question being asked in Western chancelleries last week was how deeply would the shock waves from the thwarted insurrection prostrate an establishment admired both in Africa and elsewhere for two decades of steady economic growth and political stability.

Few Western envoys have ready answers, but there is broad agreement that the attempted coup and the political disquiet that preceded it will affect government and business thinking for some time to come.

Having cracked down on civilian dissent in a manner unprecedented since the early days of independence from Britain in 1963, the Kenyan government found itself challenged on Sunday, Aug. 1, by the air force, a quarter from which it least expected dissent, Western diplomatic sources say.

While the identity of the coup leaders and their eventual aims remain shrouded in mystery and confusion, the naivety of their revolt was clear in the lack of transport, fuel, arms and manpower at their disposal, the sources said.

Lack of transport
Without tanks or overwhelming numbers, men apparently believed that popular dissatisfaction with the worsening

economic situation and envy at the wealth of the ruling elite would be enough to create a popular rebellion.

The airmen forced the national radio station to broadcast in the name of the "national redemption council" that the government had been overthrown and with it corruption, detention without trial and hardship and urged the population to celebrate.

The call went unheeded in the sense it was meant. Thousands of Kenyans, including students, took to the streets to join the airmen in an orgy of looting which businessmen estimate cost one billion shillings (\$100 million).

Hours later the army had retaken control. Some two thousand airmen have since been arrested out of a total force of about 2,500.

Western diplomats say there is no evidence that the airmen had any political link or expected support from any other quarter of the armed forces. Nor is there any suggestion that there was any tie between the young air force troops and any underground civilian group.

But the similarity between the rhetoric of the redemption council in the few hours that it broadcast

President Moi pledged earlier this year that when his term as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended this month he would concentrate on domestic politics and many Westerners interpreted his promise to mean a further crackdown on dissent.

Western diplomatic sources say that the attempted rebellion could hasten and intensify that crackdown, particularly among the students whom President Moi has accused of fomenting unrest with "imported foreign ideologies."

President Moi can argue that the measures taken against dissidents before the rebellion proved that they were not adequate, diplomats suggest.

Four university lecturers were detained under government security laws before the insurrection as well as a former radical member of parliament, George Anyona, whose name was linked in press reports to attempts to form a Socialist Party in opposition to the ruling Kenyan African National Union (KANU).

Two lawyers have also been detained and former member of parliament Oginga Odinga, a veteran radical also linked to the embryonic opposition party, has been expelled from KANU and has had his passport withdrawn.

But President Moi might also reckon that a further crackdown against dissent would blight the country's international image and place Kenya in the mainstream of Africa's more repressive governments, the diplomats say.

Since the commodity boom of the mid 1970s peaked, Kenya's coffee and tea exports have reaped less foreign exchange.

Increasing bills for fuel and imported goods combined with world economic recession have put the economy in deep trouble. "Jailed dissidents breed more dissent, particularly if times are hard," commented an official of an international aid agency.

"To keep his Western friends, especially the banks, Moi has to keep Kenya open."

The West has hitherto been ready to help Kenya, a trusty friend in an unpredictable region and there are no signs that it will abandon a long-standing ally, diplomats say.

One imponderable in assessing the next two years is the reaction of the country's thriving business community of Indian sub-continent origin, to which many of the pillaged shops and businesses belong. Resentment against the "Wahidni" is widespread.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES R. GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠A763 ♥KQ95 ♠Q843 ♠4 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass 3 ♠ Dble Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Your side should have at least game, and even slam is not inconceivable. But in which suit? You should not make the choice unilaterally. By cue-bidding four clubs, you give partner the option of picking the suit, and you can support any one that he chooses.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠KJ94 ♥842 ♠1094 ♠QJ7 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♥ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—There are four possible choices: a bid of two spades; a raise to two no trump; a double; or a pass. The first three are aggressive actions, which are stable in the dark and could result in possible large minus scores for your side. Despite the fact that your side has a combined count of at least 23 HCP, we suggest you pass — then apologize to partner for your timidity if you defeat two hearts badly. When you don't know what to do, the conservative action usually yields more points in the long run.

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠QJ98 ♥Q82 ♠93 ♠J874 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Partner's auction shows a hand worth almost a two no trump opening bid. He surely has the equivalent of 21 points and you have six. Simple arithmetic solves the problem. Bid three no trump.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠Q84 ♥87 ♠AQ5 ♠AQ82 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—You could play it cute by bidding three diamonds, but that could easily get you to the wrong spot. We think the choice is between three spades and three no trump, and we prefer the latter. With as much of your strength in diamonds, no trump seems like the logical spurt. In addition, your tenaces in the minors will be protected from a potentially damaging opening lead.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠A1087 ♥A9652 ♠984 ♠6 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Since you have a five-card heart suit and a mild fit with partner's suit, your hand rates a move toward game. Bid two spades. That suggests game, while pin-pointing your side strength. If you simply rerouted to three hearts, partner won't be able to judge how well the hands fit, and he could raise you to a hopeless game — or pass when it's cold!

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠754 ♥AK ♠AKQ10 ♠AJ93 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Partner's jump describes a hand of near opening bid strength with a good spade suit. Since a new suit by you would be forcing, you could start a slam try by bidding three clubs. But really all you are interested in is the quality of partner's spades, so we suggest a jump to five spades. A bid over game here can only ask partner to continue to slam if he has excellent trumps.

Handwritten signature: محمد علي